JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department
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in cooperation with
the Employment and
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Washington Labor Market

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HIGHLIGHTS

Unemployment Up Seasonally

Following past seasonal trends, unemployment in Washington State rose from 181,900 and 8.7 percent of the labor force in October to 190,500 and 9.3 percent in November. (These data are not seasonally adjusted.) The increase resulted from normal fall cutbacks in agriculture, tourist business, food processing, construction and the lumber industry. Compared to the November performance in 1982 and 1983, however, this year's developments paint a much brighter picture. Unemployment last month was 18,900 below November 1983.

	Nov. 1984* (Prel.)	Oct. 1984* (Rev.)	Nov. 1983
Civilian Labor Force	2,048,300	2,089,800	2,057,100
Total Employment	1,857,800	1,907,900	1,847,700
Total Unemployment	190,500	181,900	209,400
State Unemployment Rate	9.3	8.7	10.2
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	6.9	7.0	8.1

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more nearly comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates developed for Federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

In November 1982, at the height of the recession, unemployment in the state was nearly 65,000 above November 1984.

Total employment dropped sharply between October and November (down 50,100) with most of the reduction in agriculture where the apple harvest and most other seasonal activities were completed for the year. The drop in nonfarm payrolls was a relatively modest 6,400 as seasonal losses were cushioned by seasonal gains in retail trade, public education, and further growth in aerospace payrolls.

61,500 More Nonfarm Jobs This Year

While seasonal employment trends were negative and will remain so through January or February, nonfarm employment has expanded substantially over the past 12 months with the nonagricultural wage and salary job total up 61,500 in Washington State. The expansion was especially remarkable since conditions in the state's second largest manufacturing industry--lumber and wood products--deteriorated over the past year. This explains why recovery from the recession has been weaker in Washington State than in the nation and why the state's unemployment rate is relatively high. Employment in lumber and wood products fell 1,300 between November 1983 and November 1984. A weak homebuilding industry and competition from lumber producers in Canada as well as those in other states continue to plague the industry.

Fortunately, renewed strength in aerospace has more than offset the weakness in lumber. Aerospace employment advanced 9,200 over the year with demand rising from the airline and defense industries. Smaller but significant year-to-year gains were credited to other manufacturing industries including machinery (up 2,000), pulp-paper and printing publishing (up 600 each), and chemicals (up 500). Total manufacturing employment rose 11,900 or 4.3 percent in the state over the year.

Non-Manufacturing Accounts for Most New Jobs This Year

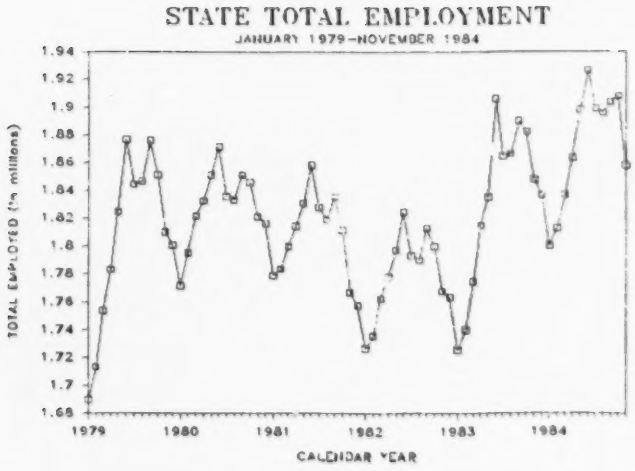
In the nonmanufacturing industries, employment jumped nearly 50,000 year to year led by a gain of 18,800 in services. About one-third of the expansion in the latter occurred in business services, including data processing services. The strength of the expansion in this sector is especially encouraging since it reflects growing business activity and confirms the recovery suggested by the employment data.

Elsewhere in nonmanufacturing, government civilian payrolls were up 11,700 with over 10,000 of the gain on the state and local level. Higher tax receipts resulting from an expanding economy have permitted government agencies to restore some of the jobs and services eliminated during the recession.

Employment in wholesale and retail trade also posted a sizable expansion over the year, up 8,500. The expansion in trade employment reflected increased purchasing power resulting from the economic recovery as well as the improved confidence consumers now have in their personal financial positions.

Leading Indicators Resume Upward Movement

National economic indicators released in December indicate that the economy should continue to advance moderately in 1985. The Commerce Department announced that its Index of Leading Economic Indicators rose 1.3 percent in November to post its steepest climb in nine months. The Index had declined in three of the previous five months causing some economists to predict a recession in 1985. Few now expect that. The preliminary estimate of the Gross National Product (GNP) for the fourth quarter also rebounded to an annual rate of 2.8 percent, up from a revised 1.6 percent in the third quarter. The improvement in final sales (GNP minus inventory charge) was even greater. Final sales actually dropped 1 percent in the third quarter but rebounded to post a four percent gain in the fourth quarter. Adding to these positive developments, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the nation dropped from 7.4 to 7.2 percent between October and November. The rate had been stuck on a plateau of 7.4-7.5 percent since summer.



MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Seasonal factors lowered manufacturing employment 3,000 between October and November. Durable goods payrolls (down 200) dipped only slightly as seasonal losses were largely offset by further hiring in aerospace. Aerospace added 1,300 in the latest month to bring its total 1984 increase through November to 9,100. Growth in the industry has not only continued throughout the year but has accelerated in recent months. During the first six months of 1984, employment rose by an average of 400 per month; since June the average monthly gain has jumped to 1,300.

DURABLE GOODS

World Airline Industry Posts Largest Profit Since 1978

The outlook for the aerospace industry is encouraging. Employment gains during 1984 should be at least preserved through 1985. The world's airline industry will post a profit in 1984 of about $800 million, the first collective profit since 1978. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) expects the industry to operate profitably in 1985 and 1986 also, assuming continued economic recovery.

IATA expects expenditures for new equipment (mainly aircraft) to total as much as $200 billion over the next 10 years. The forecast depends on the ability of airlines to finance the purchase of new equipment. Threats to curtail or eliminate the Export-Import Bank, which finances many foreign purchases of domestic commercial jetliners, is being watched closely by the aerospace industry.

McDonnell-Douglas Seeks Larger Share of Commercial Airline Market

The expectation that a healthy airline industry will make heavy purchases of new equipment, has inspired the McDonnell-Douglas Corporation to double its commercial airline production in the next five years. The MD83--a fuel efficient, low noise, 155 seat competitor of the Boeing 737-300--is expected to lead the company's sales. McDonnell-Douglas will begin production of another mid-sized jetliner, the MD87, now that it has received 12 orders for the plane. This model will compete with the Boeing 737 and Airbus Industrie's A320 jetliner.

Lumber Still Down--But Falling Interest Rates May Give Some Relief

Employment in the lumber industry fell 800 between October and November. While the loss over the month was largely seasonal, the industry remains extremely depressed. Employment in the industry was down 1,300 over the year in November. Compared to its prerecession level in November 1978, however, lumber employment has dropped 16,100, or 29 percent.

Winter weather conditions preclude any significant recovery until spring; but declining interest rates, if continued, will result in higher demand and employment in the industry later in 1985. According to the Federal Home Labor Bank Board, interest rates on new home loans dropped for the

fourth straight month in November to hit their lowest level since April 1984. The November average for fixed-rate long-term mortgages was still high (14.16 percent) but further declines could spark an upturn in new home construction and increase the demand for lumber. Competition from Canadian producers and mills in other areas of the U.S., however, will remain a problem for Washington lumber firms. A return to 1978 operating levels is very unlikely. Despite a multitude of problems, though, the industry will remain prominent in the state economy for the forseeable future.

ASARCO May Close Earlier Than Expected

Primary metals employment dropped slightly in November (down 100), but more important was the announcement that the Asarco smelter near Tacoma will close in late February or early March (affecting 520 workers). The copper refinery had been expected to close in June. According to news reports 50 workers may be retained if the company decides to continue operating its arsenic plant.

Other segments of the primary metals industry are also suffering. Foundries are facing stiff competition from producers in Asia. Aluminum plants in the Northwest also find it difficult to compete with foreign producers because of the current low world price for aluminum and relatively high Northwest electric power costs. Martin Marietta recently announced that it would close its Dalles, Oregon refinery with a loss of 222 jobs. The firm sold its Goldendale, Washington plant to Australia's Comalco, Ltd.

Kaiser Aluminum Asks For Cheaper Electricity Rates

Kaiser aluminum has offered to launch a massive energy conservation program at three Washington plants in exchange for a $600 million reduction in electricity costs by the Bonneville Power Authority (BPA). Company officials say that at least one of its three Washington plants would close next year unless BPA offers cheaper rates.

The metals industry may receive some relief from a negotiated agreement between the United States and Asian steel producers which would reduce finished imported steel from about 25 percent to 20 percent of the national Market. Japan was the first country to agree to limit its steel shipments in the recent negotiations.

Nondurable Goods

In the nondurable goods sector employment fell 2,800 between October and November as a seasonal drop in food products smothered small increases in paper-allied products and printing-publishing. The completion of fall vegetable runs at canneries and a seasonal reduction in beverage production cut payrolls in the food products industry 3,200 from October. The industry's November 1984 job

total was near its year-earlier level. Seasonal factors will likely reduce employment in the industry by about another 3,000 between November and February. A new seasonal expansion will begin in May when the asparagus crop is being processed.

Paper and allied products employment rose 400 in November because of the settlement of a labor dispute and the end of a temporary layoff. Another temporary layoff began in December and involved about 375 workers. They will be recalled in January. Both layoffs resulted from low demand for pulp.

New Mill Will Double Pend Oreille Tax Base

A positive development in the industry was the announcement that a newsprint mill will be built in northeastern Washington, 60 miles north of Spokane at Usk, Washington. Construction will begin this spring if permits can be obtained in time. Approximately 600 construction workers will be employed over a two year period onthe $210 million project. At full operation the plant will employ about 140 workers. The plant will be owned by five newspaper publishers and will mark the first new site expansion in the pulp and paper industry in the Pacific Northwest in over a decade.

Behind the expansion is the availability of wood chips from sawmills in the area, which are now shipped long distances to pulp mills. Low cost electric power from the Pend Oreille County Public Utility District was also a major factor. With one of the highest unemployment rates in the state, new industry is badly needed in Pend Oreille County. Besides providing jobs, the new mill will nearly double the County's tax base.

NONMANUFACTURING PAYROLLS

Changes in the state's nonmanufacturing industries followed past seasonal trends between October and November. Construction payrolls declined as did employment in wholesale trade and services. Losses in these industries were partially offset by seasonal expansions in retail trade and in public education.

Construction fell 3,200 from October as wet, cold weather forced slowdowns on some projects and discouraged contractors from starting new jobs. Even if the weather had been relatively mild, employment would have declined because anticipation of inclement weather inhibits scheduling of new construction at this time of year.

Construction employment added 7,100 jobs over the year. Homebuilding remained depressed but street and highway projects were expanded and commercial building was strong. Employment in the building trades, however, remained well

below prerecession levels when several thousand workers alone were employed on nuclear power projects. Compared with the 78,000 construction workers employed in November 1984, over 106,000 were employed in November 1979.

Contracts For Future Building Statewide Rise in November

Across the state contracts for future building rose three percent in November over last year. A healthy increase in public construction is the main reason. New building contracts in Seattle-Everett, however are being signed at a slower pace than 1983.

Employment in wholesale trade dipped 1,400 in November with fewer workers needed by apple wholesalers following the completion of the apple harvest in October. Employment in wholesale trade was 2,000 above its year-ago level in November, however.

Preliminary Reports Show Sluggish Holiday Sales

Retail trade employment expanded in November as usual with a gain of 2,800. Seasonal cutbacks at gasoline service stations and restaurants due to the end of the tourist season, and fall retrenchment of building material stores, were more than offset by hiring at department, apparel and miscellaneous retail stores. The latter were adding staff to help serve holiday shoppers. Additional temporary holiday workers were hired in December. According to various reports, Christmas sales did not match the percentage gain of last year, and were generally lower than most forecasts.

Employment in service industries slipped 1,300 in November with seasonal factors negative here too. Much of the drop occurred in the amusement classification because of the end of the horse racing season. Other seasonal cutbacks occurred in agricultural services--landscaping, lawn and garden care, veterinary services.

Boom in Medical Service Jobs

Medical services were up substantially over the year. Most of the 3,000 increase in this sector was in offices of physicians and dentists. The rise likely reflects increasing competition. The growth in the number of health professionals in recent years has tended to exceed actual needs. Employment at hospitals, once a major source of new jobs, was virtually unchanged over the year. Pressure to reduce health care costs as well as changing treatment techniques has resulted in shorter hospital stays for patients and lower occupancy rates for hospitals. As a result, hospitals are now actively competing for business, through advertising in some areas of the state.

Consumer Confidence Still High

Despite the advanced stage of the recovery, the near term outlook for retail sales looks good. Declining interest rates should encourage the sale of automobiles and other big ticket items, and falling oil prices will leave more

consumer dollars to spend on other items. Consumer confidence remains high. According to the Conference Board, the consumer confidence index of 5,000 U.S. households rose from 91.5 in October to 96.1 in November, suggesting "...a good deal of vitality is still left in the current business recovery."

Public education payrolls rose 1,500 in November as school administrators continued filling staff positions for the new school year. The net gain in civilian government was pared to 500, however, because of seasonal cutbacks in outdoor related activities--parks, recreation, land-wildlife management and agriculture. Special youth work programs were also reduced seasonally.

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE 1/
(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Nov. 1984 (Prel.)	Oct. 1984 (Rev.)	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Change Oct. 84 to Nov. 84	Change Nov. 83 to Nov. 84
RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2,048.3	2,089.8	2,057.1	2,080.2	-41.5	-8.8
EMPLOYMENT	1,857.8	1,907.9	1,847.7	1,882.5	-50.1	+10.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	190.5	181.9	209.4	197.7	+8.6	-18.9
Percent of Labor Force	9.3	8.7	10.2	9.5	XXX	XXX

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 2/
(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Nov. 1984 (Prel.)	Oct. 1984 (Rev.)	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	change (no. of jobs) Oct. 84 to Nov. 84	change (no. of jobs) Nov. 83 to Nov. 84
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	1,665.8	1,672.2	1,604.3	1,612.1	-6.4	+61.5
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	289.2	292.2	277.3	282.2	-3.0	+11.9
Durable Goods	200.6	200.8	190.7	191.7	-0.2	+9.9
Lumber & Wood Products	39.7	40.5	41.0	42.3	-0.8	-1.3
Furniture & Fixtures	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	0.0	-0.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.3	6.5	5.9	6.2	-0.2	+0.4
Primary Metals Industries	12.9	13.0	13.2	12.8 4/	-0.1	-0.3
Aluminum Prod. & Processing	8.5	8.5	8.8	8.4 4/	0.0	-0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	9.8	10.0	9.2	9.7	-0.2	+0.6
Machinery	28.4	28.6	26.4	26.5	-0.2	+2.0
Machinery (exc. electrical)	16.3	16.5	15.5	15.6	-0.2	+0.8
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	12.1	12.1	10.9	10.9	0.0	+1.2
Transportation Equipment	85.7	84.5	77.6	76.8	+1.2	+8.1
Aerospace	71.0	69.7	61.8	61.6	+1.3	+9.2
Other Transportation Equip.	14.7	14.8	15.8	15.2	-0.1	-1.1
Instruments & Related Prod.	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	0.0	+0.1
Misc. Manufacturing Indus.	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.2	+0.1	+0.5
Nondurable Goods	88.6	91.4	86.6	90.5	-2.8	+2.0
Food & Kindred Products	31.2	34.4	31.4	35.1	-3.2	-0.2
Canned & Preserved Foods	10.9	13.8	11.2	14.5	-2.9	-0.3
Apparel & Other Text. Products	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.0	-0.1	+0.2
Paper & Allied Products	16.3	15.9 4/	15.7	16.0	+0.4	+0.6
Printing & Publishing	16.9	16.7	16.3	16.3	+0.2	+0.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.8	10.8	10.3	10.2	0.0	+0.5
Other Nondurable Goods 3/	7.1	7.2	6.8	6.9	-0.1	+0.3
MINING & QUARRYING	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	0.0	-0.3
Construction	78.0	81.2	70.9	75.0	-3.2	+7.1
Transp. & Public Utilities	91.8	92.5	89.1	89.5	-0.7	+2.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	414.9	413.5	406.4	404.7	+1.4	+8.5
Wholesale Trade	105.3	106.7	103.3	104.3	-1.4	+2.0
Retail Trade	309.6	306.8	303.1 4/	300.4 4/	+2.8	+6.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	94.1	94.2	93.0	93.2	-0.1	+1.1
Services	347.0	348.3	328.2	329.8	-1.3	+18.8
Government	348.2	347.7	336.5	334.8	+0.5	+11.7
Federal	69.0	69.3	67.6	67.8	-0.3	+1.4
State & Local	279.2	278.4	268.9	267.0	+0.8	+10.3
Education	155.4	153.9	148.8	146.4	+1.5	+6.6
Workers in Labor Management Disputes	0.0	0.3	0.8	5.1	-0.3	-0.8

1/ These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable to data released in previous years than are official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period inlcuding the 12th of the month.

3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum and refining and related products, and leather products.

4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

December 27, 1984
Benchmark 1983

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	November 1984 Preliminary 3/				October 1984 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,033,400	1,856,200	177,200	8.7	2,063,600	1,893,700	169,900	8.2
Bellingham SMSA	51,500	46,100	5,400	10.5	51,300	46,200	5,100	9.9
Bremerton SMSA	64,100	59,900	4,200	6.6	64,200	60,000	4,200	6.5
Olympia SMSA	58,900	53,600	5,300	9.0	59,100	53,500	5,600	9.5
Seattle-Everett SMSA	909,800	846,500	63,300	7.0	909,100	844,700	64,400	7.1
King County	717,000	669,000	48,000	6.7	717,000	667,500	49,500	6.9
Snohomish County	192,800	177,500	15,300	7.9	192,100	177,200	14,900	7.8
Spokane SMSA	153,200	140,900	12,300	8.0	153,600	141,800	11,800	7.7
Tacoma SMSA	191,800	174,000	17,800	9.3	192,100	174,100	18,000	9.4
Tri-Cities Area 2/	70,600	62,600	8,000	11.3	71,500	64,200	7,300	10.2
Yakima SMSA	82,700	72,200	10,500	12.7	98,100	88,600	9,500	9.7
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	35,790	31,960	3,830	10.7	39,470	36,570	2,900	7.3
Adams	7,320	6,500	820	11.2	7,490	6,910	580	7.7
Asotin	8,390	7,690	700	8.3	8,560	7,930	630	7.4
Clallam	19,130	16,590	2,540	13.3	19,610	16,750	2,860	14.6
Clark	92,600	86,090	6,510	7.0	92,630	86,420	6,210	6.7
Columbia	1,710	1,460	250	14.6	1,710	1,520	190	11.1
Cowlitz	31,560	27,540	4,020	12.7	31,600	27,950	3,650	11.6
Ferry	2,540	2,190	350	13.8	2,610	2,290	320	12.3
Garfield	1,170	1,090	80	6.8	1,230	1,160	70	5.7
Grant	22,020	19,180	2,840	12.9	22,540	20,290	2,250	10.0
Grays Harbor	28,940	24,380	4,560	15.8	28,910	25,110	3,800	13.1
Island	15,040	13,780	1,260	8.4	15,060	13,890	1,170	7.8
Jefferson	6,730	6,130	600	8.9	6,840	6,250	590	8.6
Kittitas	11,180	9,950	1,230	11.0	11,510	10,520	990	8.6
Klickitat	7,200	6,180	1,020	14.2	7,100	6,410	690	9.7
Lewis	24,110	20,390	3,720	15.4	24,520	21,230	3,290	13.4
Lincoln	4,370	4,100	270	6.2	4,610	4,370	240	5.2
Mason	11,320	10,160	1,160	10.2	10,740	9,820	920	8.6
Okanogan	14,530	12,200	2,330	16.0	21,160	18,970	2,190	10.3
Pacific	7,140	5,500	1,640	23.0	6,890	5,810	1,080	15.7
Pend Oreille	3,980	3,380	600	15.1	4,000	3,490	510	12.8
San Juan	3,680	3,400	280	7.6	3,740	3,520	220	5.9
Skagit	32,650	28,040	4,610	14.1	33,200	29,130	4,070	12.3
Skamania	2,690	2,150	540	20.1	2,690	2,280	410	15.2
Stevens	11,580	9,950	1,630	14.1	11,780	10,230	1,550	13.2
Wahkiakum	1,520	1,320	200	13.2	1,430	1,290	140	9.8
Walla Walla	25,010	22,790	2,220	8.9	25,560	23,670	1,890	7.4
Whitman	16,870	16,290	580	3.4	17,250	16,740	510	3.0

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.

2/ Includes Benton and Franklin counties.

3/ Includes Chelan and Douglas counties.

Research and Analysis Branch

Washington State
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

Date: December 27, 1984
Benchmark: 1983

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	November 1984 Preliminary 3/				October 1984 Revised				November 1983 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,048,300	1,857,800	190,500	9.3	2,089,800	1,907,900	181,900	8.7	2,057,100	1,847,700	209,400	10.2
Bellingham SMSA	51,900	46,100	5,800	11.2	52,100	46,600	5,500	10.6	51,900	46,200	5,700	11.0
Bremerton SMSA	64,500	60,000	4,500	7.0	65,000	60,500	4,500	6.9	65,100	60,100	5,000	7.7
Olympia SMSA	59,400	53,700	5,700	9.6	59,900	53,900	6,000	10.0	57,600	51,100	6,500	11.3
Seattle-Everett SMSA	915,300	847,300	68,000	7.4	920,000	851,000	69,000	7.5	911,000	831,900	79,100	8.7
Spokane SMSA	154,300	141,000	13,300	8.6	155,500	142,900	12,600	8.1	155,500	141,700	13,800	8.9
Tacoma SMSA	193,200	174,100	19,100	9.9	194,700	175,400	19,300	9.9	191,900	170,100	21,800	11.4
Tri-Cities Area 2/	71,300	62,700	8,600	12.1	72,500	64,700	7,800	10.8	75,500	65,100	10,400	13.8
Yakima SMSA	83,600	72,300	11,300	13.5	99,500	89,300	10,200	10.3	83,200	71,100	12,100	14.5
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	36,090	31,980	4,110	11.4	39,950	36,840	3,110	7.8	37,380	33,180	4,200	11.2
Adams	7,390	6,510	880	11.9	7,580	6,960	620	8.2	7,620	6,650	970	12.7
Asotin	8,460	7,700	760	9.0	8,660	7,990	670	7.7	8,580	7,830	750	8.7
Clallam	19,330	16,600	2,730	14.1	19,940	16,880	3,060	15.3	20,020	16,560	3,460	17.3
Clark	93,160	86,160	7,000	7.5	93,720	87,070	6,650	7.1	94,450	85,770	8,680	9.2
Columbia	1,720	1,460	260	15.1	1,730	1,530	200	11.6	1,730	1,390	340	19.7
Cowlitz	31,880	27,560	4,320	13.6	32,070	28,160	3,910	12.2	34,010	29,170	4,840	14.2
Ferry	2,570	2,190	380	14.8	2,650	2,310	340	12.8	2,600	2,250	350	13.5
Garfield	1,170	1,090	80	6.8	1,250	1,170	80	6.4	1,220	1,110	110	9.0
Grant	22,260	19,200	3,060	13.7	22,860	20,450	2,410	10.5	24,060	20,880	3,180	13.2
Grays Harbor	29,310	24,400	4,910	16.8	29,370	25,300	4,070	13.9	29,200	24,890	4,310	14.8
Island	15,150	13,790	1,360	9.0	15,250	14,000	1,250	8.2	15,520	14,110	1,410	9.1
Jefferson	6,780	6,130	650	9.6	6,920	6,290	630	9.1	6,650	6,020	630	9.5
Kittitas	11,280	9,950	1,330	11.8	11,660	10,600	1,060	9.1	11,540	10,280	1,260	10.9
Klickitat	7,270	6,180	1,090	15.0	7,200	6,460	740	10.3	7,240	6,130	1,110	15.3
Lewis	24,410	20,410	4,000	16.4	24,910	21,390	3,520	14.1	24,750	21,160	3,590	14.5
Lincoln	4,380	4,100	280	6.4	4,650	4,400	250	5.4	4,310	4,080	230	5.3
Mason	11,420	10,170	1,250	10.9	10,890	9,900	990	9.1	11,340	10,170	1,170	10.3
Okanogan	14,710	12,210	2,500	17.0	21,450	19,110	2,340	10.9	15,470	13,190	2,280	14.7
Pacific	7,270	5,510	1,760	24.2	7,020	5,860	1,160	16.5	7,120	5,880	1,240	17.4
Pend Oreille	4,030	3,390	640	15.9	4,060	3,520	540	13.3	3,950	3,360	590	14.9
San Juan	3,700	3,400	300	8.1	3,780	3,540	240	6.3	3,750	3,470	280	7.5
Skagit	33,010	28,060	4,950	15.0	33,700	29,350	4,350	12.9	34,240	29,680	4,560	13.3
Skamania	2,730	2,150	580	21.2	2,740	2,300	440	16.1	2,950	2,430	520	17.6
Stevens	11,710	9,960	1,750	14.9	11,960	10,300	1,660	13.9	11,710	9,920	1,790	15.3
Wahkiakum	1,540	1,320	220	14.3	1,440	1,290	150	10.4	1,320	1,200	120	9.1
Walla Walla	25,190	22,810	2,380	9.4	25,870	23,850	2,020	7.8	25,700	23,160	2,540	9.9
Whitman	16,930	16,310	620	3.7	17,410	16,860	550	3.2	16,880	16,320	560	3.3

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.

2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin Counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.

3/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.

Research and Analysis Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Oct. 1984 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Oct. 1984	Sep. 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1984	Sep. 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1984	Sep. 1984	Oct. 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1/	184,700	$450.45	$451.21	$449.59	39.0	39.1	39.3	$11.55	$11.54	$11.44
Selected Manufacturing Industries										
Lumber & wood products	36,600	430.40	439.24	430.85	37.2	37.8	38.4	11.57	11.62	11.22
Primary metal industries	10,100	552.75	526.38	551.33	40.2	39.4	40.9	13.75	13.36	13.48
Fabricated metal products	7,800	456.03	477.05	463.34	40.5	41.7	39.5	11.26	11.44	11.73
Machinery	17,200	357.74	370.40	392.58	38.8	40.0	40.1	9.22	9.26	9.79
Food & kindred products	26,800	345.95	358.51	348.77	38.1	38.8	38.2	9.08	9.24	9.13
Chemicals & allied products	5,000	545.49	548.89	533.41	41.8	41.9	42.2	13.05	13.10	12.64
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	61,500	568.48	603.47	624.50	35.2	37.0	36.8	16.15	16.31	16.97
Wholesale and retail trade	258,300	309.70	325.47	320.21	33.7	35.3	35.5	9.19	9.22	9.02

1/ Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not reflect the official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages". While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earnings data.

OVER 14.9

11.8 - 14.9

9.8 - 11.7

UNDER 9.8

NOVEMBER
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATES